





Monday September 16, 1844.

## The Conditions.

The Whig papers abound in articles designed to show, that Henry Clay's third letter on Texas, only confirms the position he took in his Raleigh letter. Their conduct, which we regard as disingenuous, imposes upon us the necessity of again advertising to Mr. Clay's sentiments.

In his Raleigh letter, the ground taken was, that annexation was inexpedient at the present time, chiefly for two reasons,—the opposition of Mexico, and the hostility of a large and respectable portion of the confederacy. Against annexation he pledged himself, so long as these obstacles should be in the way. It was charged by some of his enemies in the South, that by this "large and respectable portion of the States," he meant, the Abolitionists. The Tusculum Monitor denied this, said that he meant a "large and respectable number of the States," and insisted that to constitute an obstacle to annexation, they opposition should be manifested in such a way as to endanger the Union. In reply to a communication from the editor, stating his construction, Mr. Clay wrote his second letter, explaining the first, in which he said that the construction of the editor of the Monitor was correct.

According to these letters, Mr. Clay was pledged against annexation, so long as Mexico was opposed—because the measure, with this opposition, would involve dishonor, and war—and so long as a large and respectable number of the States was hostile to it in such a way, as to place the Union in peril. Such, we assert, was Mr. Clay's ground in those two letters.

His third letter was written to propitiate the Abolitionists. It shows that Mr. Clay, personally is in favor of annexation; that other circumstances being propitious, he would not regard slavery as an obstacle to the measure; so far from it, he would deem it unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition, on the ground of a temporary institution—that is, of an institution which, according to the laws of population as understood by him, will be extinguished in about one hundred and fifty or two hundred years.

But, the Whig papers say that Mr. Clay in this letter, takes even stronger ground against annexation, than in his former letters; and here we reach the point we have been aiming at.—These papers are deceived themselves, or intend to deceive others.

What is Mr. Clay's language, they ask? He is opposed to annexation, unless it can be accomplished without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms. Such is their representation, and they argue from it, that Mr. Clay's opposition being thus founded, must be perpetual; for the common consent of the Union, that is, the consent of every State, as they construe it, can never be obtained.

This is a complete misrepresentation. Mr. Clay does not say that he is opposed to annexation unless it can be accomplished on these conditions; but that he "would be glad to see it," on such conditions—"without war, without dishonor, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms."

No doubt of it: very glad would he be to see the measure carried, no State dissenting; but it is a far cry to represent him as being *opposed* to it, so long as a single State shall dissent. He has never said, never intimated, any such thing. The truth is, the last letter specifies none of the obstacles which he would regard as insuperable to annexation—none of the conditions which he would require as indispensable to his consent to the measure. For these conditions, we are to look in his Raleigh letter, as explained by his Tusculum letter; and in these we find a full statement of them. They are—and we repeat them for the hundredth time—the continued opposition of Mexico, and the hostility of a large and respectable number of the States, manifested in such a way as to jeopard the Union.—These difficulties removed, he would be glad indeed to have the "common consent of the Union," but he does not make this a condition, as is falsely represented by certain Whig journals.

Now, the question is, are his views against annexation as stated by himself, of perpetual force? No man of sense, will say so.

As to the opposition of Mexico—much stress is laid upon this, as if it were invincible. It is not so. One reason why her opposition has been manifested in so stern a form, has been the violent and insulting attitude of our Executive towards her. The Tyler Treaty was a contemptuous denial of all her rights, an act of perfidy towards that government. It was absurd under such circumstances to expect any other than the most determined hostility from Mexico. The most governing spirit would have been fired to resistance by an attempt so full of indignity and treachery.

But, suppose, as will probably be the case, the armies of Mexico should gain in the effort to re-conquer Texas. She will then be exhausted. All her energies will have been put forth without avail. No hope could remain of re-subjugating the territory. The American government approaches her, in this state—recognizes her rights—treats her with all the respect and consideration becoming an independent power—offers to release her from the payment of the indemnity due our citizens, and a fair equivalent in money besides, on condition that she will acquiesce in annexation—and suppose the negotiation were conducted under the auspices of Henry Clay with all the tact and address of his genius; would he not have no doubt as to the result? Is it not highly probable, that in less than four years, the assent of Mexico might be gained?

This accomplished, there would be but one other obstacle—the hostility of a large and respectable number of the States, exhibited in such a way as to endanger the Union. How long would this remain an obstacle? How many would be required to constitute a "large number?" What should be the character of State action which should indicate danger to the Union? All opposition from the Slave States would of course be withdrawn. No effectual opposition could be expected from the Western free States. And no States in the East would offer perfunctory resistance, under such circumstances, but Massachusetts and Vermont. Would Henry Clay be held back by these? Never! At the head of a powerful party, influential in every State of the Union; with all opposition from Mexico withdrawn; with the cry of the danger of foreign interference in Texas; how easy it would be, for a man of Henry Clay's character, to effect the long-cherished measure of the South!

Again, we declare, and we wish the declaration might be laid to heart by every lover of his Country and of Liberty,—nothing but a large Liberty vote, according to all human probabilities, can prevent the annexation of Texas, and the consequent extension of Slavery, and Slavery-Domination.

## Clergymen and Political Meetings.

To open a political meeting with prayer is entirely decorous and consistent with reason.—The act is a recognition of the authority of God, and the binding force of his law, in all relations and national affairs. The minister who performs the services does not thereby commit himself in any way to the peculiar political doctrines of the assembly upon whom he invokes God's blessing. Where there is sufficient ground for believing that the majority of the People assembled, desire and sincerely seek what they regard as the true good of the nation, and where there prevails a due degree of order, we see no reason why a clergyman or any other man may not perform such a service, no matter how much his own political opinions may differ from those of the people present. Doubtless a man should be guided by circumstances, to a certain extent. For example, if there is a street-gathering of rowdyish character, noisy, profane and thoughtless, the rule which forbids the casting of pearls before swine may justly apply.

The service performed by Dr. Beecher at a great Whig gathering on Broadway last week, has given rise to much remark. By many he is severely censured. We were not present at the time, and know not whether there was any thing in the tumultuous character of the crowd to render such an act improper; nor do we learn that his prayer was of a partisan character. The simple fact of his praying at a Whig meeting argues nothing; it was proper he should do so, were there no circumstances to forbid, independent of the political character of the meeting, just as it would be proper for him or any other man to pray at a Democratic or Liberty meeting, if called upon. Doubtless it would be entirely proper for him to acknowledge in their behalf, their obligations to the Divine Ruler, for the blessings of civil liberty, and to invoke upon them as men and citizens the Divine blessing, and to ask that so far as they were right, they might succeed, and so far as they were wrong, their counsels might be brought to naught. But how he could without offense, frame a prayer at a Democratic or Whig meeting—extended to aid in the elevation of men to office whose lives and professions were in contradiction to the first principles of Civil Liberty, and Moral Obligation—which would be just towards both God and Man, we do not understand.

We say nothing of the manner in which, or the circumstances under which, Dr. Beecher performed this service—he is deeply censured, we know, whether justly or not, we cannot say; but all we contend for is, the right of any minister to pray at any political meeting, without thereby giving sanction in any way to the peculiar political doctrines or practices of the members of such meeting.

Of one thing we satisfied ourselves in relation to the Broadway meeting. However proper prayer might have been at its beginning, the doggerel songs were sung during its progress, would have made prayer at its close, a ridiculous incongruity.

## Equal Rights and Equal Privileges.

A correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, invites the Whigs to the support of the Democratic party, as follows:—  
"Now is the time for those who love their country above party, to rally. Let those who regard the honor and interests of the nation as it is, fight for the cause of equal rights and equal privileges, against chartered monopolies and corrupt schemes of government policy. The period is fast approaching in which the responsible duty of selecting your Chief Magistrate will devolve on you. Think wisely, and act with an eye single to your country's prosperity and the individual interests of all, and you must be impelled to render your support to James K. Polk and George M. Dallas."

It is entirely consistent with "equal rights and equal privileges," we suppose, that James K. Polk should have forty slaves working for him without wages on a Mississippi plantation! And it is no less consistent with "equal rights and equal privileges," that the holder of five slaves should have a political power four times greater than the honest working man of Ohio who would scorn to live on the unpaid labor of another. And yet Messrs. Polk and Dallas are both pledged to go for a measure which will make the Texas holder of five slaves equal in political importance to four honest Backeyes!

Can there be any doubt after this, that Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas are the complete embodiment of "equal rights and equal privileges?"

## John Quincy Adams.

We think it may be stated as a fact, that Mr. Adams, during the present Presidential canvass, has neither by letter nor speech, given any intimation of his preference on the question of selecting an occupant for the highest seat in this nation. This is right. It is becoming the character of a man, who himself has adorned the Presidency, and is now on the brink of the grave, and whose reputation belongs to the whole American People, that he should abstain from participation in a canvass, where his interference in any shape, except by voting, must certainly be misconstrued.

An invitation lately transmitted him by the Whig Convention of Richmond, Va., to attend a dinner given to Mr. Bots—an invitation we presume not accepted—provoked a furious tirade of abuse against him by the Richmond Enquirer, on account of his abolitionism, &c. This drew from the Richmond Whig a long article, eloquently vindicating the claims of Mr. Adams to public regard. The Zanesville Gazette wishes the Democratic papers would copy the article in the Enquirer; and, "as the Liberty party are always anxious and willing to circulate truths honorable to the Whig party," recommends to them, "especially the Cincinnati Herald" to copy the article from the Richmond Whig. We have no exchange with that paper—it is so anti-slavery in its character, that it is afraid to exchange with us, but we will disappoint the Zanesville Gazette by once, by re-publishing the extract from the article which is inserted in its columns. First, however, we must beg pardon for the ungenerous suspicion, that had it not been an object of some moment to add the weight of the name of Mr. Adams to the scale of his favorite candidate, the committee of invitation would not readily have waived their objections to him as an anti-slavery man. Let not this remark, however, spoil the extract.

The Richmond Whig exclaims—  
"A 'stain' on a STAIN simply to have invited Mr. Adams to a dinner given in honor of a personal friend—an old man of eighty." The son of the famous patriot John Adams, one of the zealous of all the heroic Patriots of 1776, and whom his country called to the Presidency! A stain to have invited the son of such a man to the festive board—and that son himself an Ex-President of the United States, whose administration history has already recorded as the purest and most upright since the days of Washington! A man bending under the weight of years, lowering above all his countrymen in the vastness of his learning, of European fame, of irreproachable life and morals, of whom the Editor of the Enquirer himself declared, "that we glory in having been born in the same country with such a man?" A man whose father and whole family were struggling with the power of Great Britain for liberty, when the father of him who made this rule and introduced slavery upon him, and for party ends reduces the hospitable character of Virginia, was retaining the emancipation of his adopted country from British thralldom?"

There—we hope our neighbor at Zanesville will be better natured hereafter. So few good things can be said of the old parties, that it is a real gratification when we can say a good word for them, and not tell a fib.

## Ourselves.

Next week our paper will entirely appear in new type; and other improvements will be made as our brightening prospects may warrant.

Our Weekly paper has a larger subscription list than any political paper in the city. It now numbers forty-six hundred, and is going up at the rate of at least fifty a week. It has nearly doubled within a year.

It will gratify many of our readers to be informed that we have large accessions from Slave States, especially North-Carolina and Kentucky. A few days since, we received ten new subscribers from the latter State, and day before yesterday, thirteen more. We expect in due time, that Kentucky will rank next to Ohio in the support given to our paper.

We have put down our Weekly to the low price of one dollar a year, making it the cheapest paper in the West, as it is printed on a double medium sheet. We intend to raise the list to ten dollars—and see nothing to hinder. Your columns of it constitute the space we allow to advertisers, who, as the new volume is just opening, must, very soon, if they would obtain room for their advertisements.

## Gambling Again.

The lectures of J. H. Green, the reformed gambler, whatever effect they may have had on the community at large, have done no good to the old parties. They are growing worse and worse.

The Louisville Journal notices with apparent gratification the fact, that a very prominent Whig of Nashville, has had \$30,000 in deposit in the Nashville Bank, which he has been offering to the Lottery. Locofocos in sums to suit customers—two to one upon the general result of the Presidential election, or dollar for dollar upon the result in Tennessee; and that thus far the only portion of the \$30,000 that has been taken, is three thousand dollars!

A Whig paper boasted the other day, that Dr. Columbus, a Democrat after having bet five hundred dollars on the election of Tod, was backed up by a Whig who perseveringly followed him up. The Ohio Statesman contradicts this report, as follows:

"Not a word of truth in the above. It is a mere game of brag. The coins refused to take a bet of \$100 on New York—thence the truth. After the above appeared, it was offered on Mr. Tod, and this morning the Whigs took it up, being unable to escape from their own proposition and bragging. Perhaps they want more facts on the general result."

Thus do the leading organs of both parties encourage this infamous practice of political gambling. Are there no papers in this party independent enough to utter a voice of indignant condemnation of the wickedness! Not one of our Whig or Democratic exchanges that we have seen, has even hinted disapprobation.

General Duff Green says, that the Burleson who is now a candidate for the Presidency of Texas, is not the Burleson who ran off from Troy, under an indictment for kidnapping.

## Vermont Election.

From the thirteen counties in Vermont, heard from partially or completely, the returns gave To the Whigs—23,963  
Democrats—17,095  
Liberty men—4,438

Last year, from the same towns, the returns stood—

Whigs—30,162  
Democrats—18,143  
Liberty men—2,928  
Whig gain, 12,995  
Whig gain, 1,044  
Liberty gain, 1,506

On twenty thousand, the Whigs have gained three thousand; on three thousand, the Liberty men have gained 1000!

And this, remember, although Mr. Slade is an Abolitionist, endeavored on many accounts to the Anti-Slavery men of Vermont. At the Presidential election, we predict a still larger Liberty vote.

## Renunciations.

Last Friday, we gave a respectable list of Democratic renunciations. To-day we publish a word from our Whig brethren. The good work goes on bravely. To-morrow we will show another catalogue.

"We the undersigned, voters of Springfield township, Hamilton county, Ohio, who voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, and have generally set for the Whig party, having become fully satisfied that the principles of the Liberty party, sound, just, constitutional and vitally important, and that there is no hope that these principles will be carried into practical application by either of the other parties, or acted upon by the candidates of either if elected, do hereby declare that we cannot act with the Whig party any longer or vote for Henry Clay or any of his supporters at the approaching elections, but will act with the Liberty men, and vote the Liberty ticket."

S. M. LEWIS,  
ROBERT MARTIN,  
CHARLES MARTIN,  
WILLIAM MARTIN.

New Burlington, Sept. 7, 1844.

"We also, heretofore Whigs, concur in the above, and intend to go hereafter for Equal Rights, Fair Wages and the Liberty Ticket."

W. E. EDWARDS, of Columbus township.

ARCHIBALD MARTIN, of Butler county.

New Burlington, Sept. 7th, 1844.

"The undersigned, who was not old enough to vote in 1840, but has since voted with the Whigs, has this concluded to vote the Liberty Ticket this fall."

GEO. P. LEWIS.

New Burlington, Sept. 7, 1844.

Thomas Morris. The story that Mr. Morris was engaged in a Distillery, we pronounced false. Less it may have escaped the attention of the reader, we now assert, on the authority of Mr. Morris himself, that for the last twenty years, he has not drunk, sold, bought or distilled a single drop of intoxicating liquor. Those who are acquainted with the habits of Mr. Morris, require no information of this kind.

While noticing this matter, we might as well state, that we know of no man on our country ticket who is not a teetotaler. A Liberty man who drinks rum, is a rare circumstance.

## Concert of the Blind.

The blind strangers, to whom we alluded the other day, are to give a concert this evening at Fourth Street Hall. See notice in another column. We do hope that a benevolent public will patronize them abundantly. The entertainment will, we have no doubt, be delightful.

## The Hon. Wm. Jay.

Has returned from his foreign tour; we hope with renewed health.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.

## Compromise.

The characteristic of American Statesmanship has hitherto been, compromise. Our Constitution, some have said, is a compromise of conflicting interests. The act which terminated the Missouri struggle in 1820, was a compromise. The Tariff act of 1833, was a compromise. Our whole political existence has been a compromise. And the same feature has been stamped upon almost all our ecclesiastical organizations.

Every cause of ours, every one knows, is the antagonism of interests and sentiments between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, modified by the difference in their respective modes of labour. A compromise between two parties in relation to minor interests, where concession involves no sacrifice of moral principle, and where the leading interests of both parties harmonize, is always praiseworthy, and tends to beneficial results. But, where the attempt is made to compromise certain leading interests, and a sacrifice of moral principle becomes necessary, compromise is inherently wrong, tends only to evil, and must be temporary. It makes public policy always fluctuating, and postpones what can only be settled on true principles.

No one will deny that the question of Slavery, when the National heart was burning with the enthusiasm of Liberty; when Slave labour was almost universally unprofitable; when there were only six hundred thousand Slaves; and when two States, and those the weakest in the confederacy, were opposed to Abolition—could have more easily been settled than it can be at this late date, when the number of slaves has quadrupled, the number of Slave States doubled, Slave-labour become identified with the planting interest, and Slave-holders have consolidated their power, by successive triumphs, unchecked by a single defeat; and when to the public sentiment of the nation has degenerated.

The mere prohibition of the Slave-trade at the instant the constitution was formed, would have sufficed. Only two States would have dissented, South-Carolina and Georgia—but a Union could have been formed without them, and, owing to their great weakness, would soon have changed their purpose, and sought admittance. Where would be the iniquity of fraud, of corruption in Church and State, might have been prevented! There would have been no Slavery, now, to alienate husbands, and set different sections in hostile array against each other; no projects of disunion; no such distractions and divisions as we see in the great ecclesiastical bodies; no sectional dissensions about a tariff; no negotiations placing us before the world in the attitude of a republic falsifying its professions, by playing the bully for Slavery; no Florida war; no Slave-huntings; no edicts against free discussion; no prostitution of the Bible to the purposes of men-stealing; no mobbing, burnings, deaths, beatings, no man would discuss the subject of human rights. Our country would have been united, harmonious, virtuous, and honored among the nations of the earth.

The Missouri Compromise was another instance in which eternal justice was sacrificed to expediency, and what the South now needs, we need not say. If but common sense extended the evil, allowed by the original compromise.

Liberty men hold that it is time a new policy were adopted. Compromise has willfully ruined the character and prospects of the Republic. They therefore eschew it. No compromise, is their motto. Men, now once as well as heretofore, they hold no truce, allow no quarter to Slavery or Slaveholding Dominion.

Antagonist Forces.

The Force which has ruled our country so long, we call the Slave-Power. It consists in the associated wealth of a class of slaveholding monopolists, who constitute about a sixty-sixth part of the population of this country—their monopoly amounting, according to Mr. Clay's estimate, to twelve hundred millions of dollars!

By unity of purpose, and concentration of energies, they have subjugated both the Whig and Democratic parties, and dictate to them, who shall be their candidates for all national offices. This has been proved, and we shall not stop to prove it here.

How then, can we expect Despotism to be overthrown? By the organization of an antagonist Force, concentrating its energies for Liberty, making Free Labor its paramount interest, acting through the Ballot-Box, and never yielding countenance or support to any candidate or public man, who will not array himself in open and entire opposition to the Slave Power. In this way and in no other, can Slavery be de throne.

The Liberty Party is this organized Force.—It is the exact antagonist of the Slave Power.

The first effort of the old parties was, to propitiate both. Failing in this, they each sought that Force, which is now dominant. Hence their present subjection to Slavery-Influence.

But, let the Liberty men maintain their integrity, and their increase is certain. Their power will augment from year to year, till the politicians of the country will be compelled to pay the same respect to its will, that they now do to the commands of the Slave-Power.

The Liberty Party and the Slave-Power are under one aspect, as the upper and nether mill stones, between which the old, compromising parties will be ground to powder.

Under another aspect, they represent, respectively, the two antagonist Principles and Interests of this nation—the Principle of Liberty and the Interest of Free Labor; the Principle of Despotism, and the Interest of Slave-Labor. The party representing the latter two is already fully organized, and has reached the maximum of its strength; the party representing the former two, has been organized but three years, and will not reach its maximum, till it has absorbed all the non-slaveholders of the country. Is any one in doubt as to the result? Let him ask his own heart—has it a single sympathy which can respond to an appeal in favor of Oppression? Let him consult the census—

are twenty millions of free men, forever to be the vassals, the mere tools of a batch of two hundred and fifty thousand tyrants!

The first of Seventy Six are not yet extinct in the hearts of the American People. They smoulder in ashes, but the Liberty party are stirring up the embers, and heaping on the fuel, and soon the flame of Liberty will burst forth, burning and devouring the base dross of Oppression.

Harriet Fletcher, a girl of ill fame, was brutally murdered at the Five Points, New York, it is supposed by her paramour, who was instantly arrested.

## Democracy.

The following rhymody from the St. Clairsville Gazette, finds its way into the Kentucky Statesman, which endorses the sentiments.

"Democracy.—No man is a democrat who is low, mean, and possessing a narrow, contracted spirit. Pride is an enemy to democracy; so is faction, noise, and cliques. It labors for the poor, the despised and the oppressed. It rises above error, exposes sophistry, and looks around and abroad for objects of commiseration. Its standard bears the flag of equal rights, and its pedestal rests on the rock of justice and humanity."

"What a school for the American patriot we have in the study of democratic principles! Here we study the method of meliorating man's condition, rendering him only a little lower than the angels. Here we learn, that acting righteously and performing justice, makes men wise, happy and prosperous. Here we learn to reform errors and abuses, and clothe humanity in the unstained garb of innocence.—St. Clairsville Gazette, abridged.

Close by this Democratic creed, we find the following beautiful commentary.

## SINGERS WANTED.

THE highest price in Cash will be given for thirty Negroes, from 10 to 25 years of age, of both sexes. Apply at the Farmers' and Traders' Hotel, Lexington, Aug. 17, 1844.—2m.

Though no "mean" man can be a Democrat, it does not follow that a man who makes other work for him without paying them, may not be a Democrat of the first water, in fact, the very chief of the universal Democratic brotherhood!

Democracy would be doing a peddling business to look at home for objects of commiseration; so it looks abroad; and its charity to the oppressed of other lands, seems to keep pace with its nigardliness to the oppressed of its own land.

It has so intense an affection for the poor, the despised and the oppressed, that it can never rest till it makes their muscles and sinews all its own, flatter them by paying for them the highest cash prices.

Its "standard bearer" at this time is James K. Polk, the owner of a plantation of forty slaves, and its "peddler" a dark man of human slaves, say two and a half millions, groveling in chains.

O, "what a school for the American patriot! With the groans of these pupils of Democracy sounding in his ears, how rapid will be his advance in the study of the method of meliorating man's condition!" rendering him only a little lower than the angels! We do not know how, however, that the Democracy of the angels permit them to put each other up at public auction.

This glorious consummation seems reserved as the crowning perfection of abject Democracy. To be serious—the Democrats must do one of two things—give up their professions of regard for human rights, or give up their allies, who are daily trampling upon these rights.

## Judge Upshur and slavery.

Judge Upshur was one of that class of slave holders, who insist that Slavery is a blessing; that the subjects of it are better fed, better clothed, better lodged, more comfortable and happier, than free laborers generally. And yet by his will, David Rich, one of his slaves, has been emancipated and set free—and no other reason assigned than that he was perfectly trustworthy during the twenty years that he served the Judge, who says of him, "I know no man who has fewer faults or more excellencies than him."

How, then, can the Judge reconcile it to his conscience, to take so estimable a man from the comfortable condition of slavery, and expose him to the hardships, and toils, and privations of Freedom, is inexplicable. Was this all the return he could make him. Was the curse of Freedom his only reward, for all his fidelity and zeal in the service of his master for twenty years?

How the sober thoughts of a man belie his theories, constructed to subvert his self-interest! This single act of Judge Upshur's, by which he conferred Freedom on one of his slaves, as a reward of his good conduct, is a complete reprobation of all his former views on Slavery. It shows that, whatever his professions, in his own heart he felt that Freedom was a blessing, and Slavery a curse.

"The Fanatical Factor."

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, signing himself "North Bend," writes from Cincinnati, under date September 2d:

"The so-called Liberty party will not injure the Whigs in Ohio, to any great extent at the coming election. Their new converts are mostly from the Locofocos, while many who left us two years ago and joined the fanatical factor are returning. One township in this county, which has heretofore given a Locofoco majority of over 100, will probably give a small 'Liberty' majority this fall."

"FANATICAL FACTOR?"—If we might venture to guess, we should say that the writer of this, was one of that class of Whigs who are loud in their denunciations of Slavery and its encroachments, and demand Anti-Slavery votes, on the ground that the Whig party is to all intents and purposes the real Liberty party. As to the many who are returning to their old faith, all we have to say is—SILENCE THEM.

## The Globe, Gambling.

Most of the bets we have hitherto published have been on the side of the Whigs. But, the practice is common in both parties. The Washington Globe thus accepts a challenge which we copied from the National Intelligencer.

"We never played the game of brag in our life; but we are not willing to be baffled off by one holding a broken hand in politics. We call the money, and show his hand on the counter of the Globe, and all the terms of his proposition will be at office."

Thus, we have the leading organs of both the old parties, doing all they can to give countenance to this abominable practice of gambling; which, after some discussion were received and unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That no individual, who professes to be friendly to the Anti-Slavery cause, can be consistent in supporting by his vote either of the Candidates of the Whig and Democratic parties, but is called upon by all his professional principles to cast his influence and votes on the side of Justice and Equal Rights by supporting the Liberty Ticket.

2. Resolved, That eschewing Clayism and Polkism as only differing forms of Servilism, we will cast our votes for Birney and Morris, the only true representatives of the people before the people of the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and who would carry out, in the administration of the government, the leading objects of the rumors of the Constitution—to establish justice and secure liberty.

3. Resolved, That the principles of the Liberty party are self-evident truths, and need only to be fairly presented to the people to command the cordial assent of every man who has a head to think or a heart to feel.

4. Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the annexation of the slave territory of Texas to this Union; and that regarding the positions occupied by Henry Clay and James K. Polk upon this question, as essentially the same both being slaveholders and "having no personal obligation to annexation" on account of slavery we believe that the only votes, really cast against Texas, will be those given to Birney and Morris.

5. Resolved, That the paltry issues tendered by each of the pro-slavery parties, when compared with the great question, whether Slavery or Liberty shall control the destinies of this Republic, dwindle into absolute insignificance; and that we are reminded by the men who so constantly tender them, of John Hook, who, during the revolutionary struggle, while others were fighting for liberty, could think of nothing but beef! beef! beef!

A mob in Clark County.

The school house of Clay City Paul of Moorfield township, Clark county, was destroyed by a mob, last Thursday. The house belonged to Mr. Paul, and was leased for three years to the School Directors. The provocation was, that the owner had permitted a colored man to lecture in it—a lecturer, we presume, employed to advance the interests of Education among the colored people. A mob not only destroyed the house, but abused Mr. Paul, heaping upon him scandalous indignities. He says that but few of the citizens of Moorfield were engaged in it. Whoever they were, they are villains of a deep dye, and should be brought to speedy justice.

## At it Again.

The National Intelligencer seems to have overcome its scruples against political gambling.—It transfers to its columns the following:—

"The Winchester (Virginia) Republican of Friday contains the following:

We are authorized by a gentleman of Fanquier to offer his Mill Property in Warren county, which has just been completed, with six pairs of burrs and other machinery, at a cost of Thirty Thousand Dollars, as a stake against Fifteen Thousand Dollars in money, or the same amount of property, upon the general result—namely, that HENRY CLAY will be elected President of the United States against James K. Polk. All further information on the subject will be furnished at this office, on application.

Mr. Bushrod Taylor's bet of \$10,000 to \$5,000 on the general result is yet untouched, and with all the boasting about Polk's anticipated success, no one has yet ventured to accept it."

Political meetings at the East, are like a feast of numerous and fat things. At a Democratic Mass Meeting in Massachusetts, recently, the bill of fare ran as follows:

A cargo of Clams;

A cargo of Oysters;

1,700 Lobsters;



Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1844.

## The Chronicle.

The Chronicle replies in excellent temper, to a hostile article, "Reply or no Reply?" The matter in regard to the Springfield letter, which was informed, advised an attack upon the private character of the Liberty candidate, is explained.

"Now the correspondent or the commentator misstates the Springfield letter. An opinion was given to the address of the individual named, and that opinion (not that advice) was that the defense (not the attack) and the defense only, should be maintained; and the Club were put in possession of the means of defense."

The elaborate attempt of the Chronicle to fasten upon us the charge of inconsistency, we think a signal failure. The code of ethics which we denounce was one which justified assaults on the private character of one set of candidates, because their friends assailed the private character of another set. We have never recommended, or practiced such a policy. Reputation is too sacred a thing to be thus trifled with. If character be attacked, it should be for the public benefit, and never, unless upon incontrovertible evidence, the charge of gambling, proffered in our paper against Mr. Clay, June 24th, as we have already explained, was made during our absence. We have never made the charge ourselves, for the reasons we stated the other day; that we chose to rest our opposition to the gentleman upon the ground of facts, notorious, and universally admitted. We can assure the Chronicle that we have no fastidiousness in relation to our candidates. It is all wrong to assail their characters, because some Liberty men have impeached the character of Henry Menzies, but if they can be proved to be dishonest men, or guilty of any immorality, the Chronicle will do so to the public, and to Liberty men especially, by producing the necessary evidence. We challenge the strictest scrutiny, and have no hesitation in declaring in behalf of the Liberty men, that if they can be satisfied that any of their candidates is a man addicted to any immorality, they will abandon him. Meanwhile, we reciprocate the good feelings manifested by the Chronicle, but would just hint that a man hates to have his epitaph written before he is dead.

## The Coal-Trade.

The North American thinks that the iron and coal regions of Pennsylvania will in time make Philadelphia the great manufacturing centre of the Union. About 300 vessels laden with coal have already cleared from the port of Philadelphia, within one year.

The North American furnishes the following account of shipments of this material in a single week, from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions alone:

By railway, week ending 5th inst., 12,854 tons.  
By Schuylkill canal same period, 12,688 " "  
By Lehigh canal, week ending 2d, 13,726 " "  
Total, 39,268 tons.  
Supplies during the previous week, 39,848 " "

Total in two weeks, 79,116 tons.  
Here, then, we have upwards of 79,000 tons of coal brought to market in two weeks. This quantity would furnish freight for 160 ships of 600 tons each, or for 780 schooners of 100 tons each, to convey it to other markets along our coast, and on the navigable rivers."

Southern Literary Messenger.  
The Southern Literary Messenger for September, contains—

Original Prose Articles—  
Gettride; an Original Novel, Chapters I. and II. Altona, Penn. By J. Tyler Headley.  
The Rise and Progress of the Mormon Faith and People. By E. D. of South Carolina.  
Present Condition of Letters. Letter II. To W. Gilmore Simms, Esq. By G. Frederick Holmes.  
Burns. By J. M. B.  
English Orthography. By Mrs. Jane Taylor Worthington.  
May Day. A Village Tale, founded on fact. The First Schoolmaster. A Legend of the Century.

Our Kate.  
The Rural and Domestic Life of Germany, with Characteristic Sketches of its Cities and Scenery.  
National Relief Recovered.  
National Union.  
National Union.  
National Union.

Original Poetry—  
A Collection of Sonnets. By W. Gilmore Simms.  
The Elements of Time. By Henry B. Hirst.  
God Bless the Mariner. By Mary E. Hewitt.  
To Mary. By J. Strong Rice.  
Lines to the Absent.  
May Day Address.  
The Absent Sister's Lament.  
An Evening Walk.  
Sonnets to Helen. By John Tomlin.  
Surprise.  
Lines. "What shadows we are, what shadows we pursue." By A. J. Donnan.  
Parting from Niagara. By L. H. S.

The collection of Sonnets by Mr. Simms, contains much good poetry. The piece, headed "Lines to the Absent," is quite exquisite in its way. As to the rest of the Poetry, it is not remarkable. The Passage of the Alps, by Tyler Headley, is a spirited sketch. The "Present Condition of Letters," contains two or three good thoughts, illustrated by a redundancy of imagery. When men undertake to philosophize, they should beware lest they darken counsel by multitude of words. "English Orthography" we do not much admire. We are radical enough in most matters, but we hate the idea of mutilating the English language. We never yet could see the wisdom of regulating orthography on the basis of its pronunciation. Such a standard is too fluctuating, and in time would render etymology an impossibility. Let us adhere to the language as it is—regulating our pronunciation by its orthography as nearly as possible, and introducing reasonable changes with extreme care. The following is a sample of the horrible barbarity, proposed by the writer of the article entitled "English orthography."

Who, (for shooting) instead of bow.  
bow, (of a tree) bough.  
bough, bomb.  
bomb, marriage.  
marriage, knee.  
knee, night.  
night, you.  
you, knock.  
knock, jealous.  
jealous, give.  
give, an illustration of this kind of spell."

The Messenger for September, contains a proportion of light reading than in its former numbers.

A friend of New Hampshire has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, in the death of Laura Ellen Delany on orphan apprenticed to him by the superintendent of the poor.

## Congressional Districts and Nominations.

The Congressional Districts of the State of Ohio are as follows:

1. Hamilton county.
2. Butler, Preble and Darke.
3. Warren, Montgomery, Clinton and Greene.
4. Miami, Clark, Champaign, Madison, Union, and Logan.

5. Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Lucas, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Shelby, and Hardin.

6. Wood, Hancock, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky and Ottawa.

7. Clermont, Brown, and Highland.

8. Adams, Pike, Jackson, Hocking and Ross.

9. Fayette, Pickaway and Fairfield.

10. Franklin, Licking, and Knox.

11. Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs and Athens.

12. Perry, Morgan and Washington.

13. Muskingum and Guernsey.

14. Monroe, Belmont and Harrison.

15. Holmes, Coshocton and Tuscarawas.

16. Jefferson, Carroll and Columbiana.

17. Stark and Wayne.

18. Portage, Summit, and Trumbull.

19. Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake and Ashtabula.

20. Medina, Lorain, Huron and Erie.

In the foregoing Districts the following Liberty nominations have been made for Congress:

First, WILLIAM H. BRISBANE.

Second, JAMES STUBBS.

Third, NATHAN LINTON.

Fourth, EDWARD G. WRIGHT, for vacancy; HUGH COOPER.

Fifth, THOMAS LEE.

Sixth, BENJAMIN STARKENTON.

Seventh, ARTHUR WALLS.

Eighth, LYMAN W. HALL.

Ninth, EDWARD WARD.

Tenth, F. D. PARSONS, for vacancy; JOEL TYFANT.

Nominations for Congress were made last year in every District in the State, except the 5th, 9th and 16th. We trust no District will be without a nomination this year. Let our friends see to it.

LIBERTY NOMINATIONS FOR STATE SENATE.

Hamilton County, CHARLES CHENEY.

Montgomery and Warren, DAVID H. BRUCE.

Butler and Preble, STEPHEN E. GRIFFIN.

Jefferson and Harrison, THOMAS GEORGE.

Medina and Lorain, GEORGE LYMAN.

Summit and Portage, HARVEY B. SPELMAN.

Trumbull, JOHN HUTCHINS.

From the following Senatorial Districts we have no account of nominations for the State Senate:

Miami, Darke and Shelby;

Lucas, Wood, Hancock and Ottawa;

Seneca, Seneca and Crawford;

Adams and Marion;

Clark, Madison and Franklin;

Pickaway and Fairfield;

Licking;

Knox and Holmes;

Stark;

Wayne;

Huron and Erie.

In most of them probably nominations have been already made. But we would remind our friends of the importance of having their tickets published as soon as completed; and we earnestly hope that there will be no District without a nomination. Let the same spirit animate our friends which inspired a Liberty man in Adams county, who declared at a public meeting a few days ago, that he would never let an election pass without a candidate and a vote, if he was obliged himself to be the candidate and the only voter.

LIBERTY COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

HAMILTON—Representatives, Thomas Heaton, Amos Moore, Robert A. Carnahan, Henry Lincoln; Sheriff, George W. Carson; Auditor, Horatio Fuller; Coroner, W. L. Barwise; Prosecuting Attorney, John Joffe; Commissioner, W. A. Myers.

MONTGOMERY—Representatives, Andrew Baker, Joseph B. Cox; Sheriff, Rufus Bixby; Auditor, John M. Clegg; Coroner, F. E. Ellis; Park Inspector, D. A. Atkins; Coroner, Francis Shunk; Poor House Director, W. C. Levever.

BUTLER—Representatives, James W. Chapman, James D. Conr.

PREBLE—Representative, Richard Sloan.

BELOMONT—Representative, Ellis Bailey; Sheriff, Thomas Beall; Auditor, John Mead; Recorder, Jesse Hoge; Commissioner, William Stewart; Coroner, Benj. M. Wilson; Poor House Director, Nicholas Opler, Jr.

JEFFERSON—Representative, Joseph H. Cope; Auditor, George R. Shane; Commissioner, George Craig; Poor House Director, Lewis Dunn.

HARRISON—Representative, Alexander Ward; Auditor, James Lewis; Recorder, Malachi Jolley; Commissioner, John Rogers; Poor House Director, Lemuel Green.

CARROLL—Representative, A. R. Dempster; Coroner, John Palmer; Commissioner, Heston Duffield.

MUSKINGUM—Representative, L. Hurdle; Auditor, J. Munroe; Recorder, A. Ray; Commissioner, A. Gettings; County Surveyor, A. Tyrrell.

LOKAIN—Representative, N. S. Townsend.

SUMMIT—Representative, J. M. Wilson; Sheriff, J. H. Baldwin; Coroner, John Hall; Auditor, H. E. Pratt; Treasurer, Ansel Miller; Pros. Atty., H. W. King; Coroner, B. Viall.

PORTAGE—Representative, C. B. Curtis; Sheriff, J. H. Ward; Auditor, H. L. Carter; Coroner, Ira Gardner; Coroner, E. Taylor; Poor House Director, A. Underwood.

TRUMBULL—Representative, Robinson Trueblood; Auditor, Calvin Smith; Coroner, Andrew Bushnell; Recorder, F. Applegate; Poor House Director, Thomas Chew.

ASHTABULA—Representative, B. B. Hunter; Sheriff, J. H. Hawkins; Auditor, W. H. Price; Recorder, Hiram Lake; Coroner, Curtis P. Shelton; Poor House Director, Ischaod Curtis.

COLUMBIA—Representative, Cornelius Whitely; Auditor, Charles Weaver; Coroner, John Snodgrass; Recorder, Abner G. Kirk; Poor House Director, William D. Norris.

We respectfully ask our friends to forward us the names of their nominees in all the counties, forthwith. We must have tickets in the field, in every county where there are Liberty men enough to make up a ticket. This is the usual year of our cause. Let us double, this year, our vote of the last year, and the triumph of our principles is secured. Where, then, is the craven who would "give up the ship?" We have heard of no recreants yet in Ohio. Let Gimmus sacrifice honor, faith and consistency at the altar of Moloch, if he will; our faithful and determined Liberty men will stand by the side of such an example. Let them stand by their motto, "Never say die!" Let them present themselves year by year at the ballot box.

"Unshaken, unswerving, unflinching," an increasing, and soon to become an invincible host. Already the great Battle of Slavery trembles to its base. A few more shocks from Freedom's Battery, the Ball's-Box, and it is gone. Who will forego the honor and the gratification, lasting as life, of being one of Freedom's Champions now, for the miserable privilege of choosing between two evils?

## Liberty Meeting in Fulton.

The first Liberty meeting ever held in Fulton came off on the evening of Friday last.

A large number of the working men and others turned out to hear a Liberty speaker. The meeting had been notified to be held at the upper school-house, with the consent of Messrs. Gordon and Jones, a majority of the Directors; but when the hour of meeting arrived, a Mr. Green, the third Director, who had the key, refused to give it to Mr. Milton Olsen who called on him for it. In consequence the school-house could not be opened, and the audience, the taxpayers of the School-District, were compelled to accommodate themselves as well as they could in and about the yard. Some stood, some sat on the fence, some sat on the ground. The speaker, Mr. Chase, addressed them for an hour, from the school-house steps, on the nature and results of the slaveholding aristocracy of the United States. All listened with attention. Some said that if these were Liberty Principles, they had never understood them before. At the close, the speaker stated one by one the doctrines and objects of the Liberty party, and at the end of each statement, asked any man who was opposed to the positions of the Liberty men, to stand forward and declare himself. There was not, however, a single expression of dissent. We hope to have many Liberty voters yet, among the working men of Fulton.

We proceed with our catalogue of converts. The first renunciation below is subscribed by eleven Democrats and five Whigs.

NEW HAVEN, HAM. CO., SEPT. 10 '44.

Dr. Bailey: We authorize you to say that we are Liberty men and intend, if we live, to vote the Liberty Ticket at the State and Presidential elections. Each one of us has marked opposite his name the party with which he formerly voted.

J. F. BREVORT, Whig

L. S. BARTLEY, Whig

J. EAST, Whig

D. CAMPBELL, Dem.

O. ELLIS, Dem.

T. F. ALBEE, Dem.

J. BARTLEY, Dem.

H. MYERS, Whig

GEO. WILLIAMSON, Dem.

E. C. WILLIAMSON, Dem.

T. S. FRANCIS, Whig

D. DANIEL, Whig

JOHN LINDEAR, Dem.

ADAM N. KEWSON, Dem.

E. H. THOMPSON, Whig

W. H. WALKER, Whig

JOHN CAMPBELL, Whig

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## Liberty Meetings.

T. B. HORTON, accompanied by other speakers will address the citizens of Ashland County, at a large hall in specified place of the Liberty party.

Ashland, Wednesday September 10th, P. M. 7 o'clock.

Admission, Friday 7 o'clock.

Consent, Saturday 7 o'clock.

Monroe, Monday 7 o'clock.

Shelby, Tuesday 7 o'clock.

Perrysburg, Wednesday 7 o'clock.

Jefferson, (with Judge King) Friday Sept. 27th.

Monroe, Saturday September 28th, P. M.

New Lyme, Monday 30th.

Cherry Valley, Wednesday, October 2nd.

Williamsfield, Saturday 4th.

Waynes, Monday 7th.

Colebrook, Wednesday 9th.

Orwell, Friday 11th.

Windor, Saturday 12th.

Harpersburg, Monday 14th.

Rome, Wednesday 16th.

By order of the Lib. Com. of Ashland Co.

Liberty Meetings for Hamilton County.

At the Court House, in Cincinnati, on Monday, Sept. 10th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

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